The Candidate of Hatred and Revense.

It suits Mr. Garfield to put on occasionally the grab of wisdom and moder ation, but at heart he hates the South

ation, but at heart he hates the Soutl, has no use for Southerners, and believer with his whole mind and strength in both the infallibility and the impeccability of Stalwart Republicanism. There is no denying the fact that in his place in Congress Mr. Garfield declared that "the man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issue will find himself without a party and without support." And it is equally true that in his speech at Toledo he asseverated that his "hand shall never grasp any Rebel's hand, "cross any chasm however small," until that "Rebel," that citizen of the United States, with every right and privilege that Mr. Garfield lays claim to, should admit that the cause for which he fought was "the cause of treachery and wrong." Nay! before the present canvass was sixty-days old, Mr. Garfield, in the words of the New York Herald, "committed himself to that mischievous sectional appeal which has since heave meally the control of the present has no many the charactery and words of the New York Herald, "committed himself to that mischievous sectional appeal which has

Subsequently, the same bill being before the House, Mr. Garfield asked that the previous question be voted down, that he might move the following amend-

government to INDICT, TRY, CONVICT AND HANG EVERY REBEL IN THE SOUTH

A STEEL PEN MADE OUT OF A BAYONET, and bayoners have done us good service hitherto. ALL I ASK IS THA CONGRESS

SHALL PLACE CIVIL GOVE COMENT BE-

FORE THESE PEOPLE OF THE REBEL STATES AND A CONDON OF BAYONETS

their hands, are afraid of themselves, and stagger like infants under the weight of a

power they know not how to use. If I were afraid of myself, I would declaim against this bill, and I would do it just as distinguished gentlemen around me (meaning his timid Republican associates) have done, and do declaim against it. They have appears a harmonic to the control of the contr

BEHIND THEM!

HAMPTON IN NEW YORK. The Senator's Speech at the Great Han-cock Rally.

At the great Democratic ratification meeting in New York, last Thursday night, Senator Hampton was introduced by Mr. Hurlbert, editor of the World.

"Twenty years ago this Union square was nearly as full as it is to-night. It has seen no such meeting since till now. The meeting of that day marked the out-break of a great civil was. The meeting of this night foreruns a great civil peace. As a pledge of this coming peace and true Union, you will now hear the voice of one of the bravest soldiers of the Confederate army, become to-day one of the most loyal and honorable senators of the Appaiana Honorable senators of the American Union. I ask your attention to a speech from Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina." [Prolonged cheering.] Senator Hampton said:

several feltes all powers not delegated several feltes and contents in this grand demonstration of the several feltes and all media ferences, all private aspirations, to the great cause in which we were all engaged, and that I might carry back to my own people the assurance given by the united Democrat of the felter felter

Maine have answered in language not to be misunderstood—No, and the patriotic Democracy of the whole North will soon re-echo that noble response. Is it solid against the Constitution? Reckless as to dare to make such a charge. Is it solid against the Union? Every act of every Southern State since the war repels such an unjust imputation. Is it solid in any proper sause of the word? The large Republican vote cast in the Southern States proves that it is not. What object of which is to array one portion of the misunderstood—No, and the patriotic State. This action on the part of the Southern people certainly did not manifest a spirit of stubborn or malignant opposition to the inevitable consequences of defeat. It rather showed a disposition on the part of the Southern people certainly did not manifest a spirit of stubborn or malignant opposition to the inevitable consequences of defeat. It rather showed a disposition on the part of the Southern people certainly did not manifest a spirit of stubborn or malignant opposition to the inevitable consequences of defeat. It rather showed a disposition on the part of the some points it is superior, making a white flour of high nutritive properties. In weight it is sixty pounds to the bushel, and, from what I can judge by these numerous reports, it will yield an average of fifty per cent. more per acre than maize form on the part of the weight it is sixty pounds to the bushel, and, from what I can judge by these numerous reports, it will yield an average of fifty per cent. more per acre than maize form on the part of the weight it is sixty pounds to the bushel, and, from what I can judge by these numerous reports, it will yield an average of fifty per cent. more per acre than maize form on the part of stubborn or malignant opposition to the inevitable cousequences, and an honest and those consequences, and an honest and those consequences, and an honest and those consequences, and an honest and those consequences of fifty per cent. more per acre than maize form or malignan justice, then, is there in this cry, the sole object of which is to array one portion of our common country against another, to strife and to re-awaken animosities which every patriot desires to see buried forever? What would be said if the South should raise her voice in angry protest because the New England States have been so solidly Republican until Maine has broken the ranks? With as much justice might we of the South englain of the former solidity of the Pacific slope, or that of the great Northwest, as that we should be denounced because we cling to the faith of our fathers and support the Democratic nominees. But admits the country would have been to country would have been so four state, the corn crop has been cut off entirely or seriously injured by the side of it.

For a few years past, in some portions of our State, the corn crop has been cut off entirely or seriously injured by the drought, while, had rice corn been plant ed, no loss would have occurred; and, as our planters and farmers as a rule plant mostly for home use, they would have a better article and a surer crop.

In these Kansas reports I see no mention of the "fodder crop" of the rice corn, but, as that is one of secondary importance in our Western sister State would have a should be denounced because we cling to the faith of our fathers and support the Democratic nominees. But admits a power the country would have been spared the shame of the reconstruction acts. I shall not speak of these acts, for a few years past, in some portions of our State, the corn crop has been cut off entirely or seriously injured by the drought, while, had rice corn been plant ed, no loss would have occurred; and, as our planters and farmers as a rule plant mostly for home use, they would have a better article and a surer crop.

In these Kansas reports I see no mention of the "fodder crop" of the rice corn, but, as that is one of secondary importance in our Western sister State.

is to be found by reverting to the history of parties in this country. In the convention which framed our present Constitution the lines which still separate the two great parties were sharply drawn. On the one side were the advovates of a strong government. draw. On the one side were the advogreen and the bound of the bound

then warned his unsuspicious countrymen of the imminent dauger threatening them; no Stalwart organ called then upon the loyal North to avert this periliply becoming solidly Democratic, because the South was solidly Republican. Then everything was screne in the Republican the South was solidly Republican. Then everything was screne in the Republican camp, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Every officeholder was a Republican, and the country was necessarily not only safe, but properated the public must appropriated the public must be properated the public and properated the public and properated the public and properated the public and the South properated the South properated the South properated the public and properated the public a of Congress; whistoy while the greatment of millions, while the greatment of millions, while the greatment of fitted greatment of the control high officials, and flack Fridays, Dehigh of the Gold in these discounters of the form of the composition to kiss the rod that smoot every lonest citizen blush for shame, the expectation of the composition to kiss the rod that smoot every lonest citizen blush for shame, the expectation of the composition to kiss the rod that smoot every lonest citizen blush for shame, the expectation of the consistency of that great party which claims all the intelligence, all the particism of the country, has fed me from my theme. It is made the particism of the country, has fed me from my theme. It is made the particism of the country, has fed me from my theme. It is moving the method and the particism of the consistency of that great party which claims all the intelligence, all the particism of the country, has fed me from my theme. It is moving the method and the particism of the consistency of the great party while claims all the particism of the particism of the particism of the particism of the consistency of the great party while claims all the intelligence, all the particism of the country has fed me from my theme. Pobacco was first discovered at St. Domingo in the year and the particism of the particism of the particism of the particism

is true, as I have said, opposed us during the war with as much earnestness and vigor as did the Republicans, and without their aid the Union could not have

size, though sometimes erraute—it was
siggested that I should come North and
if the people something about the Solid
outh. The text is agoed one and I shall
peak on it. Let it be borne in mind, howwer, that I speak only of the South. I do
sort presume to speak for her. Has it never
secured to you, my friends of the North,
hat there is a miraulous falsehood imsolid South? It is ever used by Republican speakers or organs without an
effort to saggest that the South is solid
an antagonism to the North? It is not
always used in order to array the North
against the South? No one who has
observed the bitter sectional character
which the Republicans have deliberately
and studiously given to this contest can
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heisitte as to the answer to be made to
heisitte as to the answer to be made to
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answer allcharges against the crock and
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ments with which the Republicans and
here recognized as a Union man,
was
elected to Congress, and James L. Orn. For bread and cakes it is in all
have said that there is a falsehood
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ngainst the vorth? The Democracy of
Maine have answered in language not to
be misunderstood—No, and the patriotic

For the content and the content and
have and that there is a spirit of stubborn or malignant opfeat a spirit of stubborn or malignant opments with while seed on the bushes, it is
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is the locality, par excellence, for such

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION. Will Cotton Mills Pay in the South?

We have no doubt that a gentleman of Mr. Atkinson's standing and well-known character may safely be presumed to be sincere in any statement he makes, and hence we confess our surprise at finding him so mistaken in a matter to which he has notoriously given deep attention. Of course, if Mr. Atkinson really believes that cotton factories in the South will not pay he could not conscientiously ed. that cotton factories in the South will not pay, he could not conscientiously advocate their establishment; but the wonder is that Mr. Atkinson should entertain such an opinion. No one has reflected more profoundly and concluded more intelligently than Mr. Atkinson upon most of the questions relating to the growth and manufacture of cotton products. His contributions to current. products. His contributions to current thought and information upon this topic have given him a cosmopolitan reputa-tion. Yet, when he says that the South, nave given him a cosmopolitan reputation. Yet, when he says that the South,
with its geographical advantages, its enormous water power, its favoring climatic
conditions, and its resources of population, is not the proper sphere for the
establishment of cotton factories, it becomes evident that he has not only overlooked the abstract features of the question but that he is unacquainted with the
eloquent array of facts which contradict
his proposition. It is always safe to say,
in any generalization, that the most
favorable locality for the establishment
of a factory is on the ground where the
crude material is produced. The saving
in freights alone amounts to a very
handsome consideration upon which to
atart. But when, in addition to this, the
South possesses at least eqeal advantages of water and fuel, and working population, and far superior advantages of
climate, it becomes extravagantly absurd
to say that cotton factories should not be
established here.

We do not know what Mr. Atkinson's
grounds are for making these statements
in the above quoted latter. It will be

mulate. It is a well known fact that these Georgia and Mississippi mills have for some years past been paying dividends of from 15 to 35 per cent.; that they have gone on, year, after year increasing their capacity and adding to their force—steadily becoming more solid and prosperous, and adding fresh force to the denonstration of the South's peculiar adaptation to cotton factories. The matter hardly requires argument. Whatever illusions Mr. Atkinson may cherish, it is the plainest of all plain things, to every one acquainted with the history of cot-ton manufactures in the South, that there

enterprises.

our planters and farmers as a rule plant mostly for home use, they would have a better article and a surer crop.

In these Kansas reports I see no mention of the "fodder crop" of the rice corn, but, as that is one of secondary importance in our Western sister State, it would be overlooked, but mention is made that the staks used for fuel were better than those of corn; but in my extended to the above article. At first he thought to the above article. At first he thought it hardly worth while to say anything about it, as the people of the South would not be convinced by anything he could say. After a few moments consideration, however, he made the fellowing comments:

Ancide alope, or that of the great Northwest, as that we should be idenounced because we cling to the faith of our fathers and support the Democratic of all men. Our representives nominees. But although for the although the series of the

and such conditions as obtair, in the South to-day, the opportunities for at-taining wealth in a vast veriety of other

equal amount and for the same purpose. It is a shame that the farmers of South It is a shame that the farmers of South Carolina do not sustain an organ, through which they could weekly communicate with each other upon topics not only pertaining to the farm, but relating to the general welfare of the agricultural interests of the State, South and country. They have never done it. Whether they will ever do it, is a question for the future. It is no less shameful, and to me a matter of profound surprise, that the farmers of South Carolina will continue to be such devotees to cotton and plant so many acres of upland corn. The latlastances, costs more than it is worth, and there is not a prospective fortune in the former. If every sere of upland now in corn had been sown last fall in red oats, and perhaps a few acres of the present the cotton area also, and at least one-third the cotton area planted in sorghum this last spring, the State would have been infinitely better off next January than it can now possibly be. I have in the past published so frequently my thoughts upon these two crops, (oats and cane,) that I hesitatingly send you the following report of a portion of my oat crop, harvested in May and threshed out about the 14th of July.

Early in September, 1879, I started four plays (simple stances) and the street of the killing Guffin's body was straightened out and laid on his back, where it remained until after viewed by the Coroner and iury.

As soon as it was known on the streets that Guffin was dead, measengers were dispatched to his sister and little children on the farm, four miles distant, and to the residence of Mrs. L. L. Guffin, who lives some three quarters of a mile from the public square on the Anderson road. His sister and his children came at once in a wagon to the residence of Mrs. L. L. Guffin, and the scene of grief and sorsow in that family beggars description.

Early in September, 1879, I started four plows, (simple shovels,) "running round" the cotton in a field of forty-two acres. Behind these plows followed a

acres. Behind these plows followed a man sowing broad-cast over the cotton red oats (as nearly as I could gauge it) at the rate of two bushels to the acre.

Behind the sower followed two more plows with sweeps, giving a simple furrow to the row, and covering the seed almost as fast as they were sown. Before sun-set of the fourth day the field was sown, with about ninety bushels of oats.

Last February I gave the contract to some women on the plantation to knock down the cotton stalks in the field for \$10.

The last week in February I hired a The last week in February I hired a The last week in February I hired a termination.

The last week in February I hired a The last week in February I hired a termination who lives the contract of super.

away in the sheaf in the crib for fall feeding what was estimated to be 250 bushels. To be sure not to go beyond the net yield of the crop, I will estimate it at 1,350 bushels, and I know it made more than that. Now let's aggregate the cost of the yield and learn whether there is any money in a red oat crop:

untoucned by the petulian misguided life. He leaves several small children in a destitute condition. Mrs. Guffin died two or three years ago, and their children are orphans indeed.

Mr. Guffin joined the Republican party in 1868, and was elected to the Legislature for one term. In 1870 he was elected.

Now if 1,350 bushels cost \$284, what does one bushel cost? My arithmetic makes it a fraction over twenty-one cents. I am selling costs rapidly at fifty cents per bushel, purchasers furnishing sacks; and every ten bushels, as I measured them from the thresher, gains a bushel when sold at the standard weight of 32 pounds to the bushel, or the difference between the thresher measurement and sale by weight gains enough to pay the toll for

threshing.

Take another view of it. If my crop Take another view of it. If my crop cost me \$284, that is just 568 bushels of oats, at 50c. per bushel. Deduct this amount from the crop of 1,359 bushels, and I have 782 bushels of oats, or \$391 as the net rent of 42 acres of land for a single year. Bosides this, I have housed and penned straw that I would not take \$50 for; and my land is now in stubble ready for the fall turning, which I hope to give it if we have rains in September and October.

If this crop were an unprecedented one, or my first, or an exceptional one in this section, I might feel disposed to boast of it; but it is my fourteenth consecutive red oat crop, each of which paid

secutive red oat crop, each of which paid about as well as this, some far better; and I am satisfied it is not equal to the

The Abbeville Tragedy.

Charles A. McClung killed L. Pembrook Guffin' Monday evening about six o'clock. The first shot entered the left breast, passing through the heart in the direction of the right shoulder. The second shot entered the right temple, ranging towards the left ear. Death must have been instantaneous upon the first shot. The second shot would have been fatal.

The parties were engaged at the time

between Jones & Miller's store and Nor-wood Brothers store, passing near the public scales and down through the new stable, being closely followed by a pursu-ing crowd. When he came to the street he met others, and immediately surren-dered, gave up his pistol, and asked mar-shal Shillito to protect him from violence. He was at once taken to jail and locked up, where he now is.

up, where he now is.

While he was being taken to jail, the room in which Guffin had been killed was crowded with curious people of every description, each one anxious to get a sight of the dead man. In a little while nearly all where curiosity had drawn them ly all whose curiosity had drawn them thither were satisfied and walked eway, imparting to others the fact that Guffin

the residence of Mrs. L. L. Guffin, and the scene of grief and sorsow in that family beggars description.

About sun down the room was locked up and remained closed until nine o'clock, when Coroner 3. W. Cochran arrived. Going into the room and lighting the lamps he was followed by a great throng, who crowded every available inch. The jury were empanelled with J. M. Kirby foreman. Dr. F. F. Gary and Dr. E. H. McBride made the examination.

hand to broad-cast two tons of superphosphates over the forty-two acres, the
fertilizer, railroad freight, hauling and
broad-casting costing me \$72.

During the latter part of May, 1880,

During the latter part of May, 1880,

Treadey afternoon Mr. Sign, the sill.

During the latter part of May, 1880, during my absence, my son had the field harvested in four days by four cradlers, four binders and one to shock. In June three hands, in three days, with one four-mule team, hauled up the crop and stacked it where I wanted to house the straw.

Three weeks ago I was two days and a half threshing my crop, and would have done it in one day and a half, but for an accident to my thresher. I will, however, estimate the cost of threshing at one-eleventh of the crop, as public threshers would have taken the job at that rate. I measured up at the thresher 1,200 bushels, "good measure, running over, pressed down," &c., and packed away in the sheaf in the crib for fall feeding what was estimated to be 250 prayer. The scene at the grave of this unfortunate man was a sad one indeed, and we imagine that no heart there was untouched by the peculiarly sad ending of a checkered, eventful and misguided

> in 1898, and was elected to the Legisla-ture for one term. In 1870 he was elect-ed County Commissioner on the same ticket, and in 1872 he was elected Sheriff, which office he held until the era of Hampton and Home Rule. In 1876 he moved from town back to the old home-stead, where he has worked on the farm, without hope of occupying any position of public honor or trust. When he va-18 00 of public honor or trust. When he vacated the office of Sheriff we believe that him.

On Monday night there was much feel ing in reference to the killing. A majority of our white citizens condemning the act in strong terms, although a few thought McClung was justifiable. The negroes to a man thought it wilful mur-der, and rumors of lynching were in the air. The Sheriff called on our citizens for a guard, when quite a number re-paired to the jail and kept watch all night. Last night the guard was kept

— A farmer who has experimented with soultry, well rotted cow manure, barn manure and bone dust for melons, reports that the best yield was obtained when the bone dust was applied.

- There are, in the United States, 358 — There are, in the United States, 358 colleges. Of these fourteen were established prior to 1790; thirteen between 1820 and 1850; and two hundred and fifty-one during the last thirty years.

— The locomotives used on the railroads of the United States, it is said, are his political friends, for whom there was no refuge except in a fundamental felses.

doing the work of over 29,000,000 horses, while the census of 1880 aggregates horses of all ages at less than 9,000,000.

— The health and beauty of children can be restored by giving them Shriner's Indian Vermituge to kill the worms that darken their complexion.

SLAIN BY AN ELEPHANT.

The Charlotte Observer gives the following account of the fatal escapade of one of Robinson's elephants in that city on Monday, sight

Robinson's elephants in that city on Monday night:

"The car on which this elepant, the largest of the three, called "Chief," had been brought from Concord, was standing just above the Trade street crossing, and a large crowd had gathered around to watch the process of unloading. Immediately after giving this warning to the bystanders, John King, a powerfully built man, stepped around to "Chief's" head and was in the act of turning him around when the crowd heard him call the elephant by name in a frightened tone, and phant by hame in a frightened tone, and the next moment they saw the enraged animal turn upon his keeper and crush him against the car. King sank to the ground without a groan and the men who were with him fled precipitately.

The elephant surveyed the scene for an instant, gave a short snort and started at a brisk pace up the railroad track. As soon as he was out of reach King was

soon as he was out of reach King was picked up, apparently lifeless, and con-veyed across the street to Ferry More-head's barber shop, where several doctors

Herald, "committed himself to that mis-chievous sectional appeal which has since been made by the organs and speak-ers of the party, and which was put in its extremest form the other day in the speech of Mr. Conkling." Gen. Grant is an Angel of peace in comparison with Mr. Garfield, and is not a doublewere summoned. were summoned.

In the meantime, the elephant kept on up the track, and the report getting abroad that he was loose in the streets, the excitement increased. The crowd which first collected about the crowd which first collected about the crossing and the door of the shop into which King had been carried, scattered up the street, but before any plans could be formed, it was learned that the circus men were after him, and would no doubt succeed in capturing him. To do this they had to take with them "Mary," the female clephant and "the Boy." "Chief" had turned up Fifth street on arriving at the crossing, and the other elephants were driven rapidly after him. On arriving a Tryon, street, he stoped for a moment, and then went directly across to Church street, where he was with some difficulty secured, by being chained to the other two clephants. They were then driven down phants. They were then driven down Tryon street towards the point when they

with Mr. Garfield, and is not a double-dealer.

From the very first Mr. Garfield has been as bitter and as vindictive as an Ashantee in his demeanor towards the South. In discussing the Confiscation Act, Mr. Garfield took the ground that the Confederates were in the same category with the Tories of the Revolution; that their lands and personal estates ought to be confiscated and parcelled out among the Federal soldiers.

These were his words:

"Confiscate their estates, both personal and real for life and forever. The war began by proclamation, and it must end by proclamation. We can hold the insurgent States in military subjection for half a century if need be. I wont to see in all those States the men who fought and suffered for the truth tilling the fields on which they pitched their tents."

The implacability of the man was again exhibited in the debate on the Reconstruction measures, when he said:

"If the gentlemen who report this bill will put in a section, that all who participated in the rebellion shall he ropeyer excluded from the right of elective franchise, then I will say the proposition will be just, and one we can stand upon as a matter of principle. Anything is just which excludes from privilege and power ALL, those infamous men who participated in rebellion."

Subsequently, the same bill being before the House, Mr. Garfield asked had started. The animals moved along quietly until thay arrived at Market House when there was a united movement towards there was a united movement towards the pump. An attempt was made to drive them on, but they refused to go, and the expedient of allowing them to drink was resorted to. In the movements about the pump the chains became entangled, and the three began to move around and around drawing them gradually 'egether." "Chief's" temper was again aroused and be began to bellow. Finally, by the vicorous use of goads and pitchforks, the three elephants were made to take their respective places and the slow movement toward the tents was continued. At last they were gotten there and were securely fastened, but the excitement continued for hours afterwards.

for hours afterwards.

A half hour after the accident to King

A half hour after the accident to King a reporter gained admittance to the barber shop where he found the keeper stretched upon a door, with Drs. McAden, O'Donoghue and Gatchell, around him, dressing a wound in his head. He was breathing with difficulty and his face was swollen and blackened. He had all the appearance of a dead man, but for the jerking movement of his body caused by his painful effects to breathe. His skult was crused and although there was apparently no possible hope for his recovery, the physicians were resorting to every expedient to save him.

Several of the showmen were in the

ment:

"All persons who voluntarily adhered 'o the late insurrection, giving aid and r fort to the so-called Southern Confect acy, are FOREVER excluded from hole... ig any office of trustor profit under the Government of the United States."

And in debating a bill "to provide for the more effectual government of the insurrectionary States" he displays a malignity worthy a Nero or a Marat. The war had long been over, and the Confecterates had submitted in good faith to Federal authority. Yet he made these cold-blooded declarations on the floor of the House:

"It is clearly the right of the victorious government to Indict, Trey, convict Several of the showmen were in the shop, and among them a rough looking fellow with a kindly face seemed to be more affected than any of the rest, and to whom the reporter applied for information about the keeper.

in its grasp. \* \* \*
"I give my support to this military billIT IS SEVERE. IT WAS WRITTEN WITH
IT IS SEVERE. A BAYONET. "Yes," said he, "I have known John King for years. He was the keeper of the animals and nobody ain't said he was ever afraid of them. "Chief" was his pet and he could do more with him than pet and he could do more with him than any one else. He was a brave fellow, but reckless. He would'nt be dying now if "Marry" had been there. She'd a knocked "Cheif" down. You wasn't there to see her take after him when she knowed he'd killed Mr. King. "Mary is as gentle as a lamb, and so is "Boy, but "Chief" is always vicious. They don't take him around on the parade."

King lingered until about 11 o'clork BEHIND THEM."

On the 18th of February, 1876, nearly two years after the close of the war, the same bill being under discussion, Mr. Garfield made another exhibition of his malignity towards the people of the South. Speaking in a tone of exultation and with a smile of triumph, like a cowardly despot with his iron heel upon the neck of his victim, this advocate of Imperialism uttered the following language:

"MR. SPEAKER: This bill starts out by laying hand, on the rebel governments

King lingered until about 11 o'clock when he died.

"A Fundamental Falsehood,"

To the Editor of the New York Sun : Your questions are entitled to a candid answer. I will set down their substance and give my reply to each one in the order you put them:

"MR. SPEAKER: This bill starts out by laying hand, on the rebel governments and taking the very breath of life out of them. In the next place it puts the bayonet at the breast of every rebel in the South. In the next place it leaves in the hands of Congress utterly and absolutely the work of reconstruction. Gentlemen here, when they have the power of a thunderbolt in their hands are affected of themselves and I. Did I mean in my letter to Mr. Blair that Gen. Garfield acknowledged the receipt of stock and dividends from Oakes Ames? Unquestionably he agreed to take the stock, and did receive dividends upon it. The letter plainly implies that he had not concealed, nor tried to conceal, that fact from me. But his admission was coupled with a statement which showed him to be guiltless.

II. Did he declare to me that he would go before the Poland Committee and testify truly that he had taken the stock?

I had no previous conversation with him about his testimony before the Po-land Committee, and I did not know what it would be until I heard it deliv-

III. Did I advise and urge him to tell

ates) have done, and do declaim against it. They have spoken sepulchrally—against it, but they have spoken sepulchrally—against it, but they have not done us the favor to quote a line or the proof of a single word from the bill itself that .. does any of the horrible things they tell us of. They tell us it is UNIVERSAL AMNESTY, AND THERE IS NOT A LINE IN THE BILL THAT WILL MAINTAIN THE CHARGE."

Is not this enough to show what manner of man Mr. Garfield is, and what the Southern poeple have to expect, if he shall No; certainly not. Such advice and urgency would have been a most outrageous insult, which I could not offer to any gentleman of his character.

IV. Did he agree to adopt the lin of de fence suggested by

for a guard, when quite a number repaired to the jail and kept watch all night. Last night the guard was kept up. For our own part we believe that no danger of violence has existed at any time.

The prisoner is a native of Knoxville, Tennessee. He settled in Abbeville soon after the war, and married here. Since thea he has followed the occupation of a farmer with varying success. Mr. McClung is a man of perhaps forty years of age, of fine physique, muscular and powerful in person.

Messrs. E. B. Gary and D. H. Mayill have been retained as counsel for the accused. In the course of a few days they will make a motion for his release on bail.—Abbeville Press and Banner.

plicated made separate statements of the same kind, assuring the public that they had never taken or owned any of the stock, or received any dividends upon it. V. Why, according to my understanding of the fact, did Garfield adopt a defence of the fact, did Garfield adopt a defence contrary to that he had agreed on?

no refuge except in a fundamental false

ner of man Mr. Garfield is, and what the Southern poeple have to expect, if he shall be elected! There is no pretence that he will do aught to bring about an era of good feeling. Into the arms of Conkling, who hates the South as the devil hates whatever is pure and good, Mr. Garfield has thrown himself. Read what he has said. Ponder his threats. Consider the condition in which the South would now be, if he had succeeded in his designs. Is there any man in South Carolina, capable of righteous indignation and conscious of his loyalty to the Government, who can see and know these things, and remain listless or indifferent? The Southern people owe to themselves, as Ameri-

have peace and union, to cause the vile menaces of the Republican candidate to be buried out of sight by the ballots of freedmen in November.—News and

- Much trouble can often be saved by marking tools with their owner's name. Coat over the blade with a thin layer of wax by warming the steel and rubbing on the wax while it flows. When hard, mark your name through the wax, and apply aqua fortis (nitric acid); after a few moments wash off the acid with water, melt the wax and wipe it off with a soft rag. The letters will be found attacked into the steel. a soft rag. The let etched into the steel.

— R. Eramus Allison, of Lancaster, who is a candidate for the House of Representatives, favors a reduction of the pay of Solicitors. The present salary is 1,500, while before the war it was but \$2000.